

IT IS A BONANZA.

The California Comes to the Front
With a Wonderful Show.

RICH RETURNS OF A BIG VEN-

The Burro, the Ocean Wave and the Bull-
americano are All in Luck, and the
Raven Probably Has It Next—
Grouse Mt. Prospects.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

Cripple Creek, April 5.—There is considerable work going on now of a prospecting nature on the south and south-western slopes of Mount Sopris, mountain, more than in any other portion of country that region is a veritable mine of mines. As is the case in most of the kind, most of what is being done is of a speculative nature, but occasionally there is a claim where nothing but systematic mining is the rule. This is especially true of the developments in progress on the Santa Rita, a property that is under the management of Mr. Smith. The man must not be surprised if one of these days the Santa Rita blossoms out as a big producer. Two holes of good ore were made on Saturday, to day. One was in the Mary, and a claim owned by Dewitt and McDonald, and the other in the Sue, about three thousand feet to the west of the Mary, and has had a wonderful showing of quartz from very grass roots low at a depth of 10 feet the bottom of the shaft is in mineral. The find on the Sue may prove quite important. A streak of gold which has been the only thing the miners have had to show for the last ten feet has opened out into a pocket of quartz throughout which fine gold is plainly visible and the miners were convinced that they could easily mine it. The ravine was probably not dug more than white iron.

The Mountain Boy is located on a big property lying running up through the granite and is owned by W. B. Bean and John Barnes. In the last few days a second vein has been discovered on the property. The Gold Mine, west of the Chumash, shows an enormous amount of quartz, and the miners are convinced that they can easily mine it. The discovery was probably not dug more than white iron. The Mountain Boy is located on a big property lying running up through the granite and is owned by W. B. Bean and John Barnes. In the last few days a second vein has been discovered on the property. The Gold Mine, west of the Chumash, shows an enormous amount of quartz, and the miners are convinced that they can easily mine it. The discovery was probably not dug more than white iron.

A small force of men are once more at work on the Colorado, but with what success is not known.

In Golden City lies close up to the school section and the men working it are convinced the vein they have discovered will make them a fortune. The Gold Strike, still west of the Kismay, is owned by an old gentleman who for many past has devoted his time to opening up new veins on his property. He now shows great interest in the future and is now at work trying to uncover the fourth vein. It is said that he will not rest satisfied until he has found an even better vein. From the way in which that vein has been cut up it is possible that he may find it.

The Sun Mine on the north side of the Black Diamond, now being worked by Clegg and Parsons, has attained a depth of 100 feet. By a survey made in the Portland workings it is estimated that the full fortior or greater will be encountered in the Black Diamond territory, at a depth of 150 to 200 feet. The shaft being run by Clegg and Parsons is a mere piece of work. It is their intention to push it on down until they find it or it is thoroughly demonstrated that the chute does not extend into Black Diamond territory.

Spruce Tree is working considerately on the Aurora, situated north of the Kismay. No 1 on the top of Raven Hill, a last few caravans has been pushed into a narrow chute has been opened which is supposed to be the Moose vein, is the vein which closely resembles the one from that property.

The author is a property lying almost due north of the Kismay and is supposed to be an extension of that we know vein. Developments have been more recent.

Cripple Creek, April 6.—Not more than half a mile from the city limits there has been discovered what from appearances is assumed to become the greatest mine in the Cripple Creek district. It was discovered two years ago by the Hunt family, father and seven sons, but a long development work of these people upon it did not equal that required by law. They named it the California in honor of the country from which they came. They built them a home a mile off the town, and there are no appearances at all to what of the precious metal to grow. Mr. Morris Hunt, the attorney, learned some weeks ago from some persons who had examined the vein to work at the top of the hill above the camp that it contained good vein, so he took the same ring himself and was so pleased that he hunted the owners and asked them their price for the property. The old gentleman informed him that it was \$25,000, and from that he would not budge. Then Mr. Hunt secured an option on the California at the price named. It was stipulated in the contract that Mr. Hunt should keep two men at work on the property and it was agreed, or at least so Mr. Hunt, thought, that the labor should be done on the increasing value of the property and that it was more than just fair. On every part of the contract the general refused to talk, but the author is to smile he would increase but he thought he would get a chance to cross the range.

A six foot vein of ore that has every appearance of being "top" has just been opened on the Ocean Wave, a fraction claim on the Mountain.

Purham Brothers are developing the vein on the E. A. a claim situated on the east between Antonito and Arqua. In the bottom they have a fine vein exposed.

The long tunnel on the Conception on Spring Creek has reached the vein and Captain Smith is preparing to run an incline down through the end of the property.

The miners have come out of the Mary vein, have cleared out the vein, and resumed sinking. They are finding more of the vein than they expected, the discovery of which made such a tremendous sensation last year. It is their intention to run a shaft to a depth of 100 feet before striking the vein. It is reported that one of the greatest strikes yet made in this district was made in the lower tunnel of the Raven vein in the past few days. The report is that at a distance of about two hundred feet from the face a new ore vein starts across the face, which was uncovered when a sample of rock was taken. The vein is twenty ounces of gold per ton.

The report further says that the ore body has been penetrated a distance of ten feet and that in this distance it reaches its own size and vein. This report is true, but it must be immense to the value of the Raven property as the vein is an entire new one, being some distance to the south of those opened in the upper tunnel.

A strike of very good ore is reported to have been made on the X Amazon on June 1st, a short distance above the Antonia road. The miners on the Berries, one of the C. F. C. properties on the north side of the hill, are said to be having a quantity of material which looks like cassiterite.

The firm of G. & W. W. W. Parsons, real estate and mining brokers at Cripple Creek, is engaged. Mr. Parsons will continue his business.

The man was started for the Washington man as the friend was not at home. Then Mr. Parsons invited him to his office and invited him to join in the investment which after a further examination was done, and the Barren Gold Mining company was organized. Several days ago the Washington man started for

MINING NEWS.

Extracts from the Weekly Letters.

The Cripple Creek gold miners have received much attention this week as will be seen by the appended record of same. The strike will be selected for any day, yet it has dragged on for many weeks. The audience is extremely interesting and depressing values. But for this no one can say, for every single expectation regarding the success which has attended previous operations on which work has been continuous, and the camp, conducted by a sturdy and courageous leader, is gaining in size and scope. The importance of the district, when the great producers were once again, can be imagined.

Under the circumstances, the miners remove a great camp, and the miners of Boomer's Ranch, a new camp of which has appeared during the past week, are in a leading and prominent position. Dramatic events accompanying an invitation to the public to invest in shares are usual and transparent enough, but there must be victims of the extravagance of these advertising tours, our apologies to the Xrosses, Xoss of London Club, would not pay. We expect mining prospectors to see "X" ions in their bids as no bid as the immovable "eye-was," when contrasted with the dazzling audacity of some promoters who advertise in eastern cities.—Living W. Bonbright & Co.

A dove lay in the shape of a diamond was unearthing yesterday situated on Battle Mountain. An assay made by Drayton V. Victor showed the ore to contain \$3.80 per ton, or 25 percent, each 1/4 ounce of silver per ton.

Cripple Creek, April 7.—During the last actions of Clegg & Baker, issued on one of the 2000 foot level, company's claims adjoining the Burro, it is surmised that they have something extra ordinary good. They have been running for some time on the track of the north extension of the Oroville and have been losing some rich ore. From reports received lately, and their peculiar actions it is thought they have struck a vein, and that is just where found.

The name of the next new producer is the Burro. This claim is situated on the north east side of Iron City, and joins the Plymouth Rock property on the east. Beckwith brothers have the property under control, and care, and by good luck struck the vein open up as fine a working vein as may be seen in the camp. The strike of the vein is both remarkable and crystalized quartz, and the vein matter is both very compact and brown to or an extreme yellow orange. Other veins there are 18 to twenty six inches in the bottom of the shaft, while the vein of the Oroville and have been losing some rich ore. From reports received lately, and their peculiar actions it is thought they have struck a vein, and that is just where found.

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WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT
Editor and Publisher

KILL THE BILL.

As the tariff bill progresses through the Senate, it becomes more and more evident that its friends regard it only as a means, as a first step in the direction they wish to go. Mr. M. and Mr. Voorhees both take the view of it. They confess that it is in no sense a tariff. In other words, they acknowledge that it is passed, it will not be a settlement of the tariff question, even temporarily, but will be on the beginning of a long continued tariff agitation.

In view of these confessions by the foremost advocates of the bill, the attempt to induce the Senate to pass it, on the ground that its passage would settle anything, or introduce certainty into the business situation, is to do the bill. Everybody knows pretty well that the bill is not passed at this session it cannot be passed at all. The results of the elections that have been held since this bill has been up for discussion point very plainly in one direction and to one conclusion, that unless conditions change in a miraculous manner between now and November, the Republicans will have a majority in the next Congress. If the bill is not passed now, and if the results of the November elections are as indicated, then we may be sure that no radical alteration of the tariff can be made before '65, at soonest. Business conditions would then be somewhat stable, the element of uncertainty would drop out of sight, and, as we see, a wave of returning prosperity, will sweep over the country.

MORE BONDS.

The reference in the President's veto of the seigniorage bill to the necessity for a further issue of bonds might have been expected to be the excuse for a bill providing for the increase of the public debt. Such has proved to be. Mr. Meyer of Louisiana, one of the administration group, has introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue more bonds bearing 3 per cent interest, ostensibly to redeem the 5 per cent bonds recently issued by Secretary Cameron, but principally to enable the Secretary to issue as many more as he thinks may be necessary to keep the treasury from running behind, nor to suggest a cause for his friends' alarm. Mr. Meyer has inserted in this bill a provision for the coinage of 100,000 ounces of seigniorage silver in this way to hope to secure their support and to keep them from fighting the actual issue of bonds.

Along as present financial conditions continue, the United States treasury is going to be running empty. That is a fact that must be faced. As things are now, the revenue of the government is not sufficient for its current expenses. This deficit must be made up in some way. There are two ways to meet it, deficiency either to increase the revenues of the government, or to go in on it. The administration and the Democratic leaders at Washington prefer the latter. The Republicans, when they were in power, always preferred the former to the latter. That is one of the differences between the two parties. So long as the Democrats keep the revenues down by hammering at the tariff, we must expect to go in on it to meet our current expenses. The issue of course is necessary, because the Democrats have made it necessary. But if the Democrats expect to end the support of the silver men by throwing out a bill of this kind in the form of a proposition to coin the seigniorage, they are likely to be woefully disappointed.

WHAT IT MEANS.

We have become so accustomed to Republican victories during the past few months, that we are apt to take them as a matter of course and perhaps not estimate their significance as highly as we ought. To begin with our own State, at the recent city elections, where straight tickets were run, the Republicans were successful in about half the towns, and the Populists in about half. In the majority of cases, however, straight tickets were not run, the opposition to the Populists being made by a citizens' ticket, as there was a year ago. In a decided majority of these cases, the citizens' ticket won, so that the Populists were really beaten in a majority of the cities of the State.

It is in the East, however, that the greatest victories have been won. Pennsylvania we all remember, because the majority was so immense. But the case of Rhode Island is fully as significant. On a total vote of 55,360, the Republicans had a plurality of 6255. This is equivalent to a majority of 12,000 in New York, or 100,000 in Illinois. In

1892, the Republican plurality in Rhode Island was only 267, and at the other elections of recent years the party has been on the Democratic side.

There can be no doubt as to what has made this change. The Democratic party itself is responsible for the Republican majorities. It is known that it is as incapable as ever of conducting the affairs of the government. It is known that the American democracy is to American interests and American workingmen. It has run the nation into debt, and instead of meeting the demand of the people for more currency, it has set about contracting what we have. But more than any other one thing, the Wilson bill is responsible for the recent Democratic defeat. It is no wonder that Sun says it is the "bill to make Republicans." It is making them by the thousands all over the country, and making them very fast. Democrats who are to be in the platform adopted at Chicago may say, "I think that if their masters have to offer them a rescue from Republican protection, with a Populist annex in the form of an income tax, they may as well have their Republicanism at first hand and vote the Republians out."

Is there any reasonable prospect that the tide of Democratic disaster can be stemmed before '65, and the party enabled to recover itself for the presidential campaign of that year? We cannot be more sure is. We can be better, however, after this fall's elections. If the people do, as they seem to fear now, a Republican House of Representatives will be chosen, and the first chance the people have to get at this administration, the Democracy will be driven out of power, to stay out, we hope, for another generation.

AS TO T. JEFFERSON'S OPINION.

We are getting just a little tired of hearing the late Thomas Jefferson speak continually as to his opinions on the "tariff" and other things. Thomas was a good deal of a man in his day and generation, a thoughtful man, in matters of government, was apt to run counter to his opinions, and was never successful. The rights of neighbors could be entirely disregarded then, as Governor Climan is disregarding them now, and nothing could compare, unless he had an army big enough to enforce his dissatisfaction at the point of the sword.

In the nineteenth century, such a spectacle as this in the most civilized country in the world is probably unique. It is a good illustration of the state of civilization which prevails in South Carolina. More than this, it is an illustration of the Southern attitude toward the Federal government.

In Governor Climan's mind, a concern of the State of South Carolina is no concern whatever of anybody outside of the State. He cannot see why it is anybody's business but his own whether he stops a communication with the outside world or not. As for the press, a man like Climan would have no desire in suppressing it altogether, if it suited his purpose. It is nothing to him that the constitution of the United States guarantees the liberty of the press. It is nothing to him that the railroads are agents of Inter-State commerce. Some readers will wonder whether a girl she ever visited, or could exist, or merge, and as such amounts to the United States government. He has been brought up to believe that the State of South Carolina is sovereign, and that a sovereign may do what it pleases within its own territory.

Fortunately for the public peace, the embargo on news and on transportation has been at least partially raised, but the principle remains the same, and Climan has made a dangerous precedent which is likely to be followed at any time by such狂热分子 as Waite or Lewis.

People sometimes think that the newspapers print too much, but cases like this go to show what an immense public benefit it is to have a free press in this country. It is better to have too much printed than too little. There is no such safeguard against rascality of sorts, public or private, as the knowledge that everything is sure, sooner or later, to get into the newspapers. In very many cases, publicity is the only punishment; it can be visited upon the successful scoundrel, and in all cases, public opinion is the most effective means of preventing further scoundrelism. In a case like Waite's or Climan's, the newspapers are really the only effective check upon their disregard of the public interest.

These are considerations too often disregarded in the common thought. We do not mean to assert, by any means, that all that is printed in the newspapers ought to be printed; that is certainly not the case. But on the whole, the newspapers are at the time performing the greatest possible public service by printing whatever is news, regardless of private and personal considerations.

STEAD VS. CHICAGO.

Mr. William C. Stead is an eccentric individual, but in some ways he is a good newspaper man. He knows how to write things interestingly and effectively, and how to lead them up so as to attract the public attention. His last book, "A Child Came to Chicago," is an illustration of this. The title first has a smack of the Salvation Army about it, that sounds blasphemous, but as one reads the book he becomes aware that it is not meant in a blasphemous sense, and that it is not employed merely to catch readers by its sensational character. Mr. Stead is very much in earnest, and what he says he means. The book is recorded as not voting. In fact, that is the usual record of Mr. Stead.

Two remarkable speeches were made in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Wootton on the silver question, and Mr. Eli's on the tariff. Senator Eli censured himself mainly to the income tax, and virtually gave notice that he will not vote. That is the difference between him and

Savior of mankind might it should for the bill with this provision come to Chicago and find things as they are in many now.

The book divides itself naturally into two parts. In the first part, Mr. Stead describes things as they exist in the second part, he outlines the remedy which seems to him to be applicable. It is evident that the first part is largely a description of the seamy side of the great city. Steadman persons will do well not to read this, for it is bad in the very worst terms, and no circumstance is omitted which will make the picture repulsive. It is awful, and it is disgusting; but it is true. Mr. Stead is a sensationalist, and he has a tendency to overdraw; but his description of the facts as they exist in Chicago is not overdrawn, although there may be mitigating circumstances in many cases which he has omitted.

In searching for a remedy for this awful state of things, Mr. Stead finds the greatest difficulty in the separation and division of the Christian cause. The masses have no use for the church. They say that it is not for them, that it is run for the benefit of the rich, that it does not really care for them, nor desire to benefit them, in any practical way. They get the impression, if they do go to church, that they are not really wanted there. Consequently and very naturally, they do not care to go. There is no association effort on the part of the churches to follow the Master's command and preach the gospel to the poor. Rather, each church seems to try to get as many rich people in it as it can. The poor are left to their own resources or to the care of the State or municipal authorities.

That there is a good deal of truth in Mr. Stead's strictures on the church, every one must acknowledge. Property overdraws their indifference to the poor, and does not give them the credit that is due for their work among the poorer classes, etc., it is a matter of tried and tested to a. Christians who at appreciate the responsibility of the church, that it is not reaching the classes it ought to reach. Many of our churches are really social clubs and little more—not our Colorado Springs churches, but churches in general. There is of course a religious element in them, but it is for the members, and not much for outsiders.

Whether the remedy which Mr. Stead prescribes for this disease of our churches is the right one or not, we suppose nobody knows. His idea is that there ought to be in every place a civic church, uniting in itself all the forces for good of the community. He believes that a true humanitarian and relief work ought to be carried on by this institution, and not by separate and societies and guilds and separate relief organizations. By thus centralizing all the powers for good in every community, he believes that the efficiency of the power would be very greatly increased.

Accompanying the union of the religious forces in every community, Mr. Stead would have the municipality take into its own hands a great many things that are now left to private enterprise. He believes, for instance, that it is simply legalized robbery for Mr. Kansas, Fied, to control such a vast industrial establishment as he now does, and he would have Mr. Fied make it over to the city of Chicago, to be run for the public benefit. He would have the city also provide places of amusement for the people—not on parades and playgrounds, but theaters to be run at the city's expense. Of course he would have the city control a franchise, and operate its own street railways and gas and water works, and telephone lines. All such schemes as this presuppose a degree of virtue in the state, or collective body of citizens, a virtue which does not exist in the individual—a very unsafe supposition. The trouble with such schemes, and with socialist schemes in general, is that they begin at the wrong end. They propose to reform the individual by state action, whereas in order to any effective reform, it seems to us that the individual must first be reformed before the state can possibly reform itself.

But whatever we may think of Mr. Stead's schemes for the reform of existing abuses, we must acknowledge that he is thoroughly in earnest, that he is written from good motives, and that he has been perfectly fearless, and so far as possible, perfectly fair, in his attempt to set forth what Chicago is like, and what it might become under a really Christian state of civilization. It is a book that it is thoroughly worth while for serious-minded adults to read, and to ponder over when read.

The nomination of George E. Taylor for Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia is causing a great tumult in the Capital, not because Mr. Taylor is a coarse man, as the present occupant of the office is also, but because he comes from Kansas, and the Washington people believe in some rule.

We are glad to note that our Representative in Congress voted against the seating of the democratic contestants in the Illinois-Engel case. Mr. Pence is recorded as not voting. In fact, that is the usual record of Mr. Pence.

Speaker Crittenden is not making a good record for himself. The Democratic majority refused to make rules that would enable it legally to assert its power, so that the Senate yesterday, Mr. Wootton on the silver question, and Mr. Eli's on the tariff. Senator Eli censured himself mainly to the income tax, and virtually gave notice that he will not vote. That is the difference between him and

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Amum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS—THE STANDARD.

Speaker Reed. It is the difference between the law of the land and Lynch law. The Speaker, as a Southern Democrat, naturally favors the Lynch law, but the great majority of people outside of the States are in rebellion, prefer the more regular method.

Dr. A. P. McKay, of the American Health Resort association, who has been spending some time in the city investigating its advantages as a health resort, has about completed his work. His report for the organ of the association, "American Climates and Resorts," will set forth the exact facts in regard to our climate, and will also speak of the other advantages of the city for those who are seeking a residence that combines the many elements that go to make up the ideal home for those who must consult first the requirements of health in fixing their place of residence. From a personal acquaintance with Dr. McKay extending over nearly twenty years, and from our knowledge of his work and his connections, we have no hesitation in saying that this report will be one of the most valuable summaries of the advantages of this place that has ever been published. It will be a careful, conservative statement that will carry conviction by its moderation, and not at a "boom," or commercial "write-up" of the place. Dr. McKay has the endorsement of some of our leading local physicians, who regard the work of the American Health Resort association as of great value in informing people in regard to the exact characteristics of various resorts. Mr. Youlon, Dr. McKay's assistant, will remain the city several days longer, securing subscriptions to "American Climates and Resorts"—the only form of compensation which is asked for what will be an excellent advertisement for the city.

According to figures which are undoubted, but which are probably correct, there were 322 women registered in the first ward, of whom 208 voted on Tuesday. In the same ward, 350 men were registered, of whom 258 voted. This is an excellent showing for the women, and they have just reason to be proud of it. The figures for the other wards will be given as soon as they can be procured.

We are informed that the election of women as church trustees is not at all a rarity in this State or Wyoming. Dr. Kirkwood says he has seen organizations of women as trustees for the last fifteen years with women as trustees. The general experience is, that they make very good ones.

Tuesday's elections are a ready paving a good effect. Republicans in over the State are encouraged, and are rapidly forming League clubs, to co-operate with the national league. The meeting in June will certainly be the greatest Republican meeting ever held in the State, and will put new enthusiasm into the already encouraged and aggressive party.

The election of a Republican mayor at Albany, and the loss of 900 votes by the Democrats, ought to be something of an object lesson.

THE best investment

in real estate is to keep buildings well painted. Paint protects the house and saves repairs. You sometimes want to see—many a good house has remained unsoiled for want of paint. The rule should be, though, "the best paint or none." That means

Strictly Pure

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You cannot afford to use cheap paints. To be sure of getting Strictly Pure White Lead, look at the brand; any of these are safe:

"Southern," "Rec Seal,"

"Collier."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead, Painting Co.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each being sufficient to tint 2 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade, they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of the finest white lead and the finest form of Strictly Pure White Lead.

A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.
St. Louis Branch,
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

SHERMAN FAVORS IT.

Wolcott's Resolution to Coin Mexican Silver Dollars.

BILL ON THE COINAGE TAX.

The New York Senator Will Not Vote for the Tariff Bill as it is—A Strong Speech for Democracy and Against Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The resolution offered by Mr. Wolcott (Rep.) of Colorado last Monday requesting the President to negotiate with Mexico concerning the coinage at United States mints of standard Mexican dollars was advocated today by Mr. W. C. Cott, who in his speech said that with the present executive there was no hope whatever for the cause of silver, and the self respect of those who believed that the day of prosperity would never come to his country again until silver was rehabilitated and restored to its place as a money metal required that they should not advocate nor vote for any makeshift or temporary expedient. And, for one, he should oppose every measure that stood on any other basis than the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 to 17, wanted no further bargaining with the foreign mint.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio said that he was inclined to favor the resolution. He thought that it would be wise to have the President negotiate some measures of relief for silver. He would certainly favor any proposition that would tend to give to silver a larger use for commercial or financial purposes. It would be a great benefit to the human race if, in some way or other, silver and gold were put in relation to each other, and to stand at par a given ratio. There could be no opposition among any portion of the people to the use of silver, only where it would demonstrate itself as a political issue.

After postponing until to-morrow the vote on the pending question—a motion to discharge the order of arrest of March 26, upon which a vote was taken Saturday without producing a quorum—the House took up District of Columbia business.

It is to authorize the Metropolitan Street Rail road company to change its motive power and to more effectually suppress gambling in the District of Columbia were discussed and withdrawn.

The following bills were passed: Enacting additional harbor regulations for the district, regulating the sale of gas, requiring street car companies to cancel tickets when once issued, and to authorize the adoption of charters in the district.

At the House adjourned (at 5:15 p.m.) the official call of Mr. W. C. Cott for a Democratic caucus to-morrow night to consider financial measures was read by the clerk.

and reflect upon the possible consequences of their conduct.

"They should realize that it means the loss of the control of this Senate, now nearly equally divided between the two great parties; it means the loss of the next House of Representatives; it means the loss of the electoral votes of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and probably every northern state, and thus it means the loss of the next presidency and all it implies."

Other matters of interest in the day's proceedings were the swearing in of the new Senator from Georgia, Mr. W. B. Appling, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Colquitt; propositions by Mr. L. S. (Dem) of Texas to amend the rules by the introduction of the previous question, by Mr. A. C. (Pop.) of Nebraska to cause debate on the tariff bill on the fourth of June, and to take a vote on the seventh of June, and by Mr. Harris (Dem) of Tennessee to delay meeting at 11 a.m. These propositions were overruled without a division.

At about the usual hour for adjournment the Senate got into a legislative mood over the demand of Mr. Harris to have the Republican side that there was some share or initial concession in the proposition, particularly as Mr. Harris would not let the matter lie over to-morrow, and so a sort of discussion was set going and kept up until 6:30 when, without Mr. Harris's object being attained, the Senate adjourned.

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MUST PAY TAXES.

The Kansas Counties May Tax Railroad As They Please.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 9.—Judge J. A. Rizer to-day refused to grant the petition of the C. & Q. Rail way for an injunction to prevent Sheriff Batterton of Norton county from seizing on the engines and rolling stock of the company to satisfy delinquent taxes. The decision is one of great importance. It is practically a ruling not only against the Burlington, but many of other roads that have been hit by the tax assessment on the ground that it is excessive. The Sheriff of Norton county was about to attack the rolling stock of the company to satisfy unpaid taxes. Judge Rizer set aside the restraining order, which prevented it, and refused the injunction. This means the rail road must pay taxes or suffer the consequences. Cases involving the same points, a few days ago, by the Burlington, the road from Washington and Republic Counties, were not passed on to-day and may not be till tomorrow. W. F. Guthrie of Atchison appeared for the Burlington.

No action was taken on the amendment and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

Senator Hill's Speech.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The principal feature in to-day's session of the Senate was the speech made by Mr. J. J. (Dem) of New York, in antagonism to the tariff bill. It occupied a little over two hours and drew the close attention, for at that time, of one of the largest audiences that was ever packed within the walls of the Senate chamber. It is not often that many senators remain in their seats during a long speech, but from the first sentence to the last of it there was hardly a vacant chair on either side of the chamber, nor was there any apparent exhaustion of the interest manifested in the speech. When it was over, generally to the tariff bill, as reported from the Finance committee, it was distinctly directed against the income tax feature of it—in regard to which Mr. J. J. said that he did not want the great Democratic party to be made the tail to the Populist kite. He characterized the income tax as a scheme of taxation and a sectional tax. The tariff bill, with an income tax in it, he said, not reform, but was for you and incapacity.

"For my own part, as a Democrat," he said, "I prefer indirect taxation and certain forms of direct taxes and tariff protection. I prefer taxing foreign products rather than taxing home products. So, too, Jefferson in regarding even the species of indirect taxation, some products by internal revenue taxes, as not good to be exacted, and the first to be rid of when their need is past."

"McKinleyism is socialism for the benefit of the rich, and an income tax is socialism for the benefit of the poor, not true American Democrats will look to the hair of the dog to cure his bite. American Democrats will reject socialism of both sorts. In my course we're helmed. I would surprise and satisfy the country by the conservatism in our progress in revenue reform. The McKinley bill, as far as the country to our opponents by its extreme features in one direction, and we would avoid the opposite extreme."

In conclusion he defined his position in these earnest words:

"I stand ready to support any reasonable measure for tariff reform framed within the lines and based upon the principles which I have here partially indicated, and which were fully set forth in my speech in opening the political campaign in Brooklyn on September 19, 1860."

"I will carefully vote for the bill, and join you in making any material reduction of duties therein. I am ready to waive a minor reference of course which do not involve a question of principle."

"Mr. President, this is an important crisis in the history of the Democratic party. The failure of tariff revision means the defeat of the Democratic position, it is the division and annihilation of our party. Moreover, it means injury to the best interests of the country. Those who insist on injecting into this bill this odious and un-Democratic principle of an income tax, pause

SAFETY NOTES.

Two More Men Ordered Out of the District.

A CRUSIER EDITOR.

It Offers Advice to the Mine Owners—A Fatal Accident at Midland During a Row—Some News Notes of the Mines.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, April 9.—A disturbance occurred after a miners' meeting on Sunday which is greatly regretted by nearly every person in camp. A meeting of miners was held on Sunday about noon, just by whom I can't say, the speaker was Mr. Harris (Dem) of Tennessee or Davis meeting at 11 a.m. These propositions were over without a division.

At about the usual hour for adjournment the Senate got into a legislative mood over the demand of Mr. Harris to have the Republican side that there was some share or initial concession in the proposition, particularly as Mr. Harris would not let the matter lie over to-morrow, and so a sort of discussion was set going and kept up until 6:30 when, without Mr. Harris's object being attained, the Senate adjourned.

Other matters of interest in the day's proceedings were the swearing in of the new Senator from Georgia, Mr. W. B. Appling, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Colquitt; propositions by Mr. L. S. (Dem) of Texas to amend the rules by the introduction of the previous question, by Mr. A. C. (Pop.) of Nebraska to cause debate on the tariff bill on the fourth of June, and to take a vote on the seventh of June, and by Mr. Harris (Dem) of Tennessee or Davis meeting at 11 a.m. These propositions were over without a division.

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Literary Document.

KATHERINE LAUDERDALE.

Mr. Marion Crawford has transferred his attention from Rome to New York, and promises to give us a series of notes on life in the American metropolis that will be as interesting as the series that he has already given us on the Imperial city. The first of these, "Marion Darcie," has already been reviewed in these columns, "Katherine Lauderdale" is in no sense a continuation of that, although some of the same characters appear in entirely minor parts. It is the beginning of a new series, which, if it does not prove altogether as interesting as the Saracinesca books, will certainly be a notable addition to the present rather meager number of good novels about New York life.

It is perhaps hardly fair to compare these New York novels with Mr. Crawford's own novels of Roman life; it is fairer to compare them with such novels about New York as those of Mr. Edgar Fawcett. It is needless to say that in such a comparison Mr. Crawford's work does not suffer. There is a crudity about Mr. Fawcett's work that we do not find anywhere in Mr. Crawford's. He knows New York, to be sure, but so does Mr. Crawford, at least that part of it which he undertakes to deal with in this book, and there are no such mistakes in locality and in the relations of things as we are accustomed to find in novels that pretend to picture life in the metropolis.

In one respect this book is different from those of Mr. Crawford to which we have been accustomed—all the action takes place within a very small space of time. From the beginning to the end of the novel you spend two weeks ease. Those two weeks, however, are eventful, and a great deal of action is crowded into them. At the same time there is more analysis than Mr. Crawford generally puts into his books, and we study his characters from the inside as well as the outside. Still, this can hardly be called an introspective novel, nor exactly an ethical novel, although some very deep ethical problems are suggested by it.

The hero of the story, Joan Raston, is a young man about town, with the habits common to his class, but with better stuff in him than is altogether common. One of the ethical, or ethical-physical problems suggested, is whether his love for Katarina is strong enough to enable him to overcome his passion for Grizel. On that point, we are left somewhat in doubt, for, as has been said, the whole period covered by the book is only a few days. The other problems suggested, if no deeper than this, are some of them more complex, and perhaps the deepest and most complex of all is the problem of a girl's nature like Katarina Lauderdale. We think some readers will wonder whether a girl like her ever existed, or could exist, except in the author's imagination. It is a very strong nature—one capable of great passion and great suffering; and she has an intellect that we cannot say is exactly masculine, but that is more like a man's than the intellect of most women. Still more like a man is Mrs. Raston, Joan's mother, who is one of the strongest characters in the book. Katarina's mother, on the other hand, is distinctly and essentially feminine.

It would be unfair, however, to convey the impression that the book is a series of problems. As one reads it, he is naturally absorbed in the story, as one ought to be in any good novel; and it is only after he has put it down, and begun to think it over, that he becomes distinctly conscious that any problems at all have been presented. In other words, the book suggests a good deal more to a thoughtful person than appears on the surface. Whether this is a recommendation or not, depends, we suppose, on the temperament and training of the reader. To the present writer it seems that a novel which is worth reading twice is *in fact* a better novel than one which you get the whole of at one reading. Not that we mean to insinuate, for a moment, that a novel must be introspective, or suggest metaphysical problems to be worth reading a second time. Shakes of Dumas and of Scott Ford did. It is only that novels which do suggest such problems may be worth reading the first time for the sake of the story alone, and a second time for the ideas that are to be found underlying the story; for most people, we believe, when they read a story for the first time, read it for the sake of the story alone.

The people in this book, like the people in most of Mr. Crawford's books, are well worth knowing, and we shall be glad to pursue their acquaintance in the next novel of the series, "The Reasons," which we understand is almost ready for the press, and will be issued by the Macmillans not later than next fall.

"SHARPS AND FLATS."

One of the most remarkable books we have seen for a long time is Masekelyne's "Sharps and Flats," published by Longmans, Green & Co. It is a full and elaborate account of the most approved methods of creating art cards, composed by one of the most celebrated cardmakers of Great Britain. We have here set forth at length and in detail all the latest

and likely to put the writer out, when there is a man on fire base, whether the boy is caught or not. This rule was made purposely to prevent such experts as McPhee from trapping the boy, and getting two men out. It is entirely useless for ordinary amateur players. But we suppose the small boy will consider it beneath his dignity to use any rules except those which are made for the professionals.

A LITERARY WONDER.

Charles B. Lewis, "El. Quad." and His Brother as Boy and Man.

Special Correspondence.

DETROIT, April 8.—I was talking the other day with a man who in his time was written what would be equal to the contents of over 100 books. Charles B. Lewis—El. Quad—tells me that for the past 25 years he has written, of original matter, an average of 12 columns a week. This would figure an ordinary newspaper column at 2,000 words, 24,000 words a week, or 96,000 words a month, or \$200 a month. In 30 years he has been writing the pen. This enormous amount of work, figuring an average novel at 50,000 words, would be equal to 600 books.

Charles B. Lewis is a wonder in his way, and very extraordinary in any way it's too. He did not have a day's vacation in those 30 years, and in a that long period has kept up a standard of excellence that easily marks him today not on y as the most popular but by many considered the first of American general writers of wit, humor, pathos and descriptive narrative. Such a man becomes a more interesting when you understand a significant fact in his relations to the public.

Charles B. Lewis claims a small town in northern Ohio as his birthplace. He early became a printer, and hearing of an opening in Xaysville, W. Va., directed his steps in that direction, when one of the signs events of his life took place.

The part of the journey was by boat on the Ohio river. The craft Lewis boated had a great day of fast racing. Along came the other steamer in the night. Peter pine was turned into the furnace until the boilers were blue heat, when a negro was placed on the safety valve, when—

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SUMMER SCHOOL.

Preparations begun for the Summer School of 1894.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES.

Much Attention will be Paid to Geology and Forestry—The Literary Course Will not be Neglected, How-ever—Other Notes.

The Summer School, which has had two such useful and comprehensive sessions in our town, is already beginning to give promise of its appearing, utili-tizing the spaces of two years ago that this might become one of the permanent institutions of our city. Much has been already done to insure not only a good result as heretofore, but, if possible, better in every way.

The weakness of any summer school is that the time is short which at best it can give to study render certain work impossible, and forces somewhat desultory instruction upon teacher and student. We are to this a full com-munity service, it is the more im-possible that any very advanced treatment of topic can be made. Those responsible for the year have, in view of this fact, determined, with a strengthen-ing the faculty to the utmost, and giving opportunity to attending students of leaving the best men in the severa departments of ordinary college work, that they will also contain in the course at least one or two subjects which shall have more particular bearing and shall be capable of rather more detailed study than the majority.

Stress is being laid in this session upon some of the scientific subjects. The names of all the faculty are a guarantee of excellent work being done, but especially in geology and forestry, together with botany, are the "faucets" to the "fountain" of knowledge so that they in some way represented in the form of books, and prizes were offered those who made the most correct guesses or the titles. Many of the costumes showed much thought and ingenuity in their arrangement. There were other interesting features. A boot was fitted up in Japanese style that attracted much attention. One fortunate person also was a decided success and a who tried to look into the future through this medium had no reason to regret it.

A few wished to take part in the guessing contest were provided with lists with the numbers of the books on them, and were seen making their way through the crowd trying to guess the names of the different books, and there were a number of amusing guesses. About one hundred and thirty books were circulating about the room, and made a very pretty sight. Among the books, were represented were: "Ancient and Modern Hymns," "Water Babies," "Innocents Abroad," "Rose in Bloom," "Never as Never," "The Heavenly Twins," "White Wings," "The Complete Arbor," "A Bow of Orange Ribbon," "The Prince and the Pauper," "Twice-Told Tales," "The Red Gauntlet," "My Wife and I," "As in a Looking Glass," "Life and Death of Cicero," "Black Beauty," "Pain Tales from the Past," "The First Vision," "God's恩子," "Being a Boy," "A Rose and the King," "Great Expectations," "Acres Lost," "To Toy," "A Crown of Wild Olive," "A Knight of the Nineteenth Century," "Simonides," "The Raven," "The Unseen Man," "The Author," "A Daughter of the Regiment," and many more, too numerous to mention.

Delicacies, including ice cream and cake, were served in the shape, by such characters as "Queen of Tears," "Mother Goose" and her Jack and others equally well known.

At the close an exciting auction sale of cakes was held.

It will take some time to determine the winners of the prizes, as the guessing was quite general. The first prize is a two-year subscription to the library, and the second one year's subscription. The book fund will be increased by several hundred dollars as a result of the carnival.

"ul. opportunity to take his special subject, and what is still better, to come in contact with subjects of which he may have had either little or no certain knowledge.

The effects of the school have spread across the design and purpose of the school to the utmost of their power. State conventions of teachers have been visited; the universities of each state have been communicated with; much reading matter has been published, not only as to the courses, but as to the natural advantages of climate and scenery which our town presents. It is probable that so much energetic work will have considerable result, as it is to be noted it will, and to this end the cooperation of a citizens is at once possible and desirable.

THE BOOK PARTY.

A Large and Lively Gathering at Coburn Library.

The Book carnival at the Coburn Library Friday night was a decided success in every respect. In yester-day much

circulating library was the main feature of the evening and in it were many of the most interesting volumes of both ancient and modern dates.

The guests who came to take part in the carnival numbered so that they in some way represented in the form of books, and prizes were offered those who made the most correct guesses or the titles. Many of the costumes showed much thought and ingenuity in their arrangement.

There were other interesting features.

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GOOD GUESSES.

Names of the Winners at the Book Carnival Friday Night.

The prizes for the guessing of books at the book carnival, held at the Coburn Library on Friday evening, to Miss Regina Hunt and Mrs. Geo. Summers. The former for 57 correct numbers and the latter for 58 correct numbers. The card of Miss Reed had 5 correct titles.

There were 230 cards taken and returned to the table. Of this number five contained from 20 to 30 correct titles; 13 contained from 30 to 40 correct titles; 13 contained from 40 to 50 and three, three that mentioned above.

The number of errors ranged from three to 20, except on the card whose owner represented "Money," where there was but one error. The number on this card was among the higher ones.

Of the titles represented, "Tales of the Border" and "Fever, Sun and Thorn Pieces" were the only ones not guessed upon. "Water Robin," "Letters of Marie de Sevigne," "The Newcomer," "Tales of a Grandfather," "Dorothy Q," "Yoroco as it is" and "Form of Water" were written once on, and "Money" twice. The cards having an address will be returned to the same. The others will be sent to any address desired or will be delivered to any one calling at 805 North Cascade avenue. The "owing to owing to" list is as follows:

- Hymns Ancient and Modern.
- Water Babies.
- Lost of the Mohicans.
- A Yellow Star.
- Desire and Delies.
- Innocents Abroad.
- She.
- Nicholas Nickleby.
- Clothes Robins.
- Helen's Babies.
- White Wings.
- Stray Leaves.
- Old Fashioned Girl.
- Saints and Sinners.
- Small Bell Out of Tune.
- The Wheel of Time.
- The Complete Angler.
- The Girton Girl.
- How of Orange Ribbon.
- The Prince and the Pauper.
- Lamplighter.
- All Sorts and Conditions of Men.
- The Anatomy of Melancholy.
- The Devil's Particulars.
- Portraits.
- Knighthood.
- Moonstone.
- Twice-Told Tales.
- The Complete Angler.
- The Girton Girl.
- How of Orange Ribbon.
- The Prince and the Pauper.
- Lamplighter.
- Thru' the Looking Glass.
- Frog and Olivia.
- King Arthur.
- Little Red Riding Hood.
- Fruit, Flower and Thorn Pictures.
- Under Two Flags.
- Money.
- The Pen and the Sword.
- French Laundry.
- A Little French Girl.
- Red as Rose is She.
- Captain of the Janissaries.
- Plain Tales from the Hills.
- Letters from Hall.
- Middlemarch.
- First Violin.
- Two Years Ago.
- My Wife and I.
- Thru' the Looking Glass.
- Gold and Silver.
- Being a Boy.
- Dorothy Q.
- An Egyptian Princess.
- Three Musketeers.
- Tale of a Grandmother.
- The Rose and the King.
- Great Expectations.
- Madame Bovary.
- Cross Lots.
- In Silk Attire.
- Other Worlds in Ours.
- Four Pillars.
- Green Eyes.
- Morocco as it is.
- Letters of Mat, le Sevigne.
- Spanish Gypsies.
- Tales of the Border.
- Madame Bovary.
- Crown of Windy Oaks.
- Knight of the Nineteenth Century.
- Puritan in America.
- Woman in White.
- Madame Bovary.
- Diamond Necklace.
- Five Little Peppers.
- Data Books.
- Parents Assistant.
- Forms of Water.
- Russian Folk Tales.
- Franklin.
- The Hundredth Man.
- The Innings.
- Through Thick and Thin.

Books for the Ministers.

An a cove in the Coburn library is to be equipped for the use of the clergymen of the city, and an opportunity is to be given to the public to contribute—it is to be noted generous toward this end. Some of the churches will receive an offering for this purpose this morning—others a week or two after. The fact is the incomes of many of the ministers are not sufficiently large to enable them to meet many expenses so as to aims renders it impossible for them to place upon the shelves their own libraries many books which they greatly need; and it is evidence of a high appreciation of their services that the authorities of the Coburn library have opened their privileges to ministers, free of charge. The public are to respond to this generous and broad attitude taken by the trustees; people are shown their sense of the value to the town of the works of the clergymen selected over the various churches by giving largely—by making the most of this opportunity. The original a cove will be of the greatest advantage to the men whose special use it is designed. Contributions given to it will count for a great deal.

A Handsome Folder.
One of the handsomest pieces of printing ever turned out in the west has just left the press of THE GAZETTE office. It is a folder for the Pecos Valley Irrigation company, which is now developing the rich Pecos valley in New Mexico and which has headquarters in this city. The folder is of heavy cloth paper and is illustrated with over twenty illustrations and a number of maps. The cuts represent many scenes in this beautiful country and also show samples of the fruit and grains raised here. The folder will be exhibited at fair and fairs and will be much to advertise the valley and its resources. It was written under the supervision of Mr. Geo. B. Buckman, who is a master at this sort of thing.

Mrs. Whitney Married.

The following digestions sent out last night will be read with interest by many friends of the city in this city:

NEW YORK, April 6.—Sarah C. Whitney and Charles W. Norton of Omaha, Neb., were at Burlington, a year ago and were sweethearts, but a change of fortune separated them. The girl

went to New Haven, Conn., with her parents and he went to China, where he became rich. Meanwhile the artist married Mrs. Whistley, an assistant professor of literature at Yale. She was a leading contralto of Trinity Church, New Haven. Five years ago she went to Colorado. There Mrs. Whistley supported her invalid husband by teaching music until his death from consumption a year ago. Then she returned to this city. The lonely gray-haired man in China, who carried her image in his heart through the years, died six months ago. Last night they were married and took the express for Omaha.

F.A.S.T.

A Production of Goethe's Great Play by Lewis Morrison's Company.

One of the largest audiences of the year gathered at the Opera House Friday night to witness Lewis Morrison's production of "Faust." The audience saw a play not seen since Mr. Morrison's arrival at the city. The play was the most extraordinary spectacle of the present day. It has been accompanied by many amusing incidents, and if it were not for the fact that the whole scheme possesses a serious, not so dangerous side there would be nothing about it that is not laughable. There are probably but two men connected with the leadership of the expedition. Mr. Coxey himself is evidently

PARTS OUT OF TUNE.

TO WAS—NGTON EXPO—ON.

Singular Features Concerning Coxey and His Band—Evidence of Minds "Jangled and Out of Tune"—The "Paragorical Panorama"—The Great Unknown.

Special Correspondence.

PITTSBURG, April 5.—Coxey's "On to Washington" procession of a hundred of tramps and scores of newspaper reporters which began on Easter Sunday at Massillon, O., has undoubtedly furnished the most extraordinary spectacle of the present day. It has been accompanied by many amusing incidents, and if it were not for the fact that the whole scheme possesses a serious, not so dangerous side there would be nothing about it that is not laughable. There are probably but two men connected with the leadership of the expedition. Mr. Coxey himself is evidently

Sensible Men Driven Away.

How many men of comparative good sense Browne's blasphemous lunacy has driven away from the Coxey standard it would be impossible to say. I have personal knowledge of a score or more of honest workingmen who have not had employment for months who intended to join the march, but gave it up seeing Browne's banners and his persona uncleanliness and listening to his illogical addresses.

The weather was so cold at the beginning and the arrangements for comfortable sleeping so utterly inadequate that it is a wonder that any, even the most courageous tramp, could find it in his heart to continue on the march. The discomforts, however, did not increase ratios even at the start. The forager of the party, a lank ex-cowboy, dubbed Oklahoma Sam, found no difficulty any day in securing from persons living near the encampment of the previous night a larger quantity of substantial provisions than Coxey's tramps could eat. The most exaggerated ideas of the size and splendor of the procession were found daily by correspondents who drove on ahead to obtain among the farmers along the route. One patriarchal agriculturist near Saenger, O., asked eagerly of a carriage load of newspaper men:

"How many bands have they got? What kind of uniforms do they wear? When do they show the pictures of the panorama?"

A Lucid Explanation.
The panorama to which the farmer referred, by the way, is the most impossible thing in the mind of man ever conceived or the name of man ever executed. It may be best described in the words of an astounded tramp who said:

"That here panorama is a series of parabolic paintings showing how we downrooted our works and kept down in the mud by the bad roads and bad drivers. That there Brownie, is Browne, his chief marsala, for Browne gives us no evidence of being insane, while to the superficial observer Coxey seems to be rational. He is of a singularly engaging and energetic, not prone to indulge in extravagant talk, neat in person and in dress, and what he says on any subject is likely to receive respectful attention. The fact that for years he has been counted a successful business man has added weight to his propositions and has had a lot to do with whatever countenance his scheme has received from sensible persons."

Need of Better Roads.
There is nothing extravagantly ridiculous about his notions regarding the wagon roads of the country. In fact, no person of sense disagrees with his contention that first-class roads are essential to the thorough development of the business and social possibilities of the United States. No one denies either that if the government were to build the roads and begin now vast numbers of men at present unemployed would have plenty of work to do. Coxey's plan of raising the money to pay for the work by issuing millions of his currency seems to heighten the idea to some, but is not at all objectionable to those who hold that a reserve of gold or silver is not needed as a guarantee of the genuineness of the nation's circulating medium. If Mr. Coxey can confine his efforts to the propagation of these two ideas, he would undoubtedly have secured—in fact, he has already secured—the adherence of a very large number of earnest and in the main sensible persons.

It was probably the joining of Carl Browne's fortunes with that which swelled Coxey upon the track which has developed the preposterous procession of tramps that began on Easter Sunday. Browne is crazy. I cannot understand how any one can talk with him as I have done repeatedly during the present remarkable tour of no fewer than 1,000 miles without agreeing with me in this conclusion. One look at the impossible pictures and startegic mottoes which are scattered on poles by the tramps who are following Coxey would permanently confirm this opinion. It would require the most commanding genius and the most vivid imagination to fabricate a story of more fantastic doings and sayings than are the deeds and words of the Coxey contingent.

Keeps His Own Counsel.
Louis Smith was the name he gave to the correspondents, with the statement that it was not his name, and also of conjecture became rifle at once as to who and who he is. One correspondent

referred to the "Great Unknown" bringing to mind the one strong man of the world outfit. At the present writing no one knows who he is, though possibly his identity will have been discovered by the time this letter sees the light. In certain years a genius for commanding men. No one will doubt concur in maintaining the remarkable discipline which he possessed over the Coxey men during the early part of the expedition. He was dressed in military fashion, he rode and walked and gave his commands in true military style, and whenever he directed a command he would immediately obey. During the present administration of no fewer than 1,000 miles without agreeing with me in this conclusion. One look at the impossible pictures and startegic mottoes which are scattered on poles by the tramps who are following Coxey would permanently confirm this opinion. It would require the most commanding genius and the most vivid imagination to fabricate a story of more fantastic doings and sayings than are the deeds and words of the Coxey contingent.

Savers of Sacrifice.
Who but a crazy man could have conceived the notion of making an outline portrait of Coxey, labeling it "The Cerebrum of Christ," and sticking it on a pole to be carried as a sort of advance banner? The cognate of this preposterous banner among the score or more borne along by the shambling "spunks" who have been following Coxey through the mud of Ohio bears a picture of Browne, also produced by himself, and labeled the "Cerebrum of Christ." In conversation Browne sometimes exhibits as plainly as he did when he made the banners that his mind is unbalanced, and when he makes a public address he always does. His speeches are the maddest sort of doggerel of Christianity and the doctrine of the reincarnation of the soul, which it has ever been the lot of any one to listen to. The general tenor of what he says may be apprehended from the fact that he states with some earnestness his belief that Mr. Coxey is the "Cerebrum of Christ."

What will be the ultimate outcome of Coxey's advance to the Potowmack? Who can predict? In any considerable number of "bone idle unemployed" workingmen join the parade, it will be strange if they do not force the tramps who began with Coxey to fall out by the wayside. The increase of tramps concludes as it began, Mr. Coxey may find it impossible, even with assistance of the unknown Smith, to keep order, and there may be trouble of a most corporal sort. Coxey himself sees that and saw it as early as the second day of his progress. On that day he said to me very seriously: "I should be perfectly satisfied if not another person joined the command. We can handle this crowd without trouble, and I believe the effect of 100 men marching to Washington will be just as great upon the public mind as if there were 10,000."

CARL BROWNE.
An old man Major Corps, on the basis that probably Smith was a corn doctor who hoped to get advance advertising enough out of the Coxey trip to sell his medical remedy in great quantities after the trip is over. Later the correspondent renounced that view of it. Perhaps the most improbable speculation as to the "Great Unknown's" identity is the one that makes him out an agent of the nihilists. Whatever he is and whoever he is, he is certainly decidedly sane and perfectly able to care for himself and to keep his own counsel.

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M. D. TENTER.

STOCKS AND MINES.

SILVER 62 2-4 LEAD 43 45

LOCAL MARKET QUIET.

Quotations and sales of the principal stocks handled in the Colorado Springs market, carefully compiled from a reliable and available source, for the day ending at 6 p.m., April 10, are as follows:

	Low	High	Sales
THE CRIPPLE CREEK.			
Gold	.01%	.01%	
Alamo	.01%	.01%	
Aurumite	.00%	.01%	1,000
Anthonia-Leland	.01%	.01%	
Bankers	.01%	.01%	
Blue Bell	.01%	.01%	
Bob Lee	.02%	.02%	2,000
Camp	.01%	.01%	
Combine and Cripple Creek	.01%	.01%	21,000
Consolidated	.02%	.03%	9,000
Elton	.01%	.01%	
Fairies	.01%	.01%	
Free Chalice	.04%	.05%	
Gold King	.10	.10	3,000
Gold and Globe	.03%	.03%	
Golden	.01%	.01%	
Gold Eagle	.01%	.02%	7,000
Gold Standard	.03%	.03%	3,000
Goldstone	.00%	.00%	
Golden Hill	.04%	.04%	5,000
Las Vegas	.18%	.19%	
Jack Pot	.01%	.02%	
Lottie Gibson	.01	.01%	
Marion	.02%	.02%	
Mt. Rosa	.01%	.01%	4,000
Mt. Mifflin	.02%	.02%	
Ophir	.04	.04%	
Orphan Bell	.03	.03%	
Panama	.05%	.05%	
Princess Euclid	.01%	.01%	5,000
Ramona	.01%	.01%	5,000
Specimen	.03	.03%	
Star of the West	.0045	.005	
Summit	.14	.14%	
Union	.11	.12%	21,000
Union Pacific	.05%	.06	
Virginia	.02	.02%	
Woman's	.02	.02%	
Work	.03%	.03%	1,000
World	.01%	.01%	1,000
Total sales.....			93,900

General Review.

Yesterday was an improvement in the mining stock market over the previous day. The number of sales was not very large for the Springs' market, but they were distributed pretty well, over the first Union is the favorite and experienced something of a lull during the day. Starting in at 12:30 and the prediction is confidently made that it will go even higher. The brokers report much inquiry for Creek and Cripple Creek, Gold King, Mt. Rosa etc. in the east; but are unable to fill the orders as they are wanted. Two sales of silver stocks were recorded yesterday, but there is little call for them. With but few exceptions, and those having specific reasons in the management or in the property, the market is strong. The conclusion of the strike or the completion of a railroad into the camp would see a great movement in the stocks.

The Denver Pit.

DENVER, April 10.—For the first time in the history of the local mining exchange there were no sales at all. There seems to be a feeling of uneasiness among the brokers and as most of the stocks listed on "change are "Cripple Creekers," many attribute the fact that there were no transactions to the labor troubles at that place.

At the Recorder's Office.

Locations—Cripple Creek district, the Anna C. by J. O. Hartwick, the Black Bird by J. Fletcher, et al.; Front Range district, the Edward Martie by W. D. Nye; Manitou district, Accident claim by C. W. Sauer, et al.

Incorporation—The Triasco Gold Mining and Milling company, to operate in El Paso county; capital stock \$500,000 divided into shares of ten value of \$1. The object is to mine in the Front Range district. The offices are to be located in Colorado Springs and the incorporators are Charle G. Morgan, William S. Bacon, Wm. C. Hartwick.

Patents—The Caecina coke to Joseph and Newell Hunt.

Mining Deeds—Frank M. Pigg et al. to W. L. Clark, the Wm. V. ore claim; consideration \$1,000. W. L. Bond et al. to Frank M. Pigg et al., a part of the May 3, one consideration \$1,000. J. O. Hartwick to A. M. Nye, a one-half interest in the Faulkner's No. 4 claim; consideration \$1. William Tennessee to George M. Hartwick, one-eighth interest in the Go. Va. clay pacer; consideration \$1.

Location certificates—Green Mountain Park's district, the Eva May by William Etchison, the Lone Star by Robert Jones, the Diana by Wiley Etchison, First View by Fred Sailor, Blue Bell by W. C. Boston; Turkey Creek district, the Charter Oak by C. T. Miller; Cripple Creek district, Key West by John F. Wilson, the Drum, Sunbeam by Fred Oun; Front Range district, the U.S. G. by R. Burns et al.

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Incorporations—The Keystone Mining company, to operate in El Paso county. Capital stock \$8,000,000 divided into shares of the value of \$1 each. The principal offices will be located in Colorado Springs. The incorporators are John T. Voss, William R. Foley, Robert Davis, John Woodward, Julius A. Sill.

From the Weekly Letters.

The strike at Cripple Creek may be said to be practically over. It has been so far, if not in a question of wages, but one of victory or defeat. The mine owners offer to pay 35% cents per hour. The miners offer to work for 35% cents per hour, so that a difference of but 2% cents per hour exists between the miners and owners. It is apparent that such an insignificant difference cannot long continue. When either of the two railroads now nearing completion reaches the camp the strike will have been a thing of the past. One of these roads will be in camp by the first of next month. We observe with much rea-

sonance that many of our customers attach too much importance to this strike and its effect upon the market. There are over one hundred spring mines at Cripple Creek. But seven of these have been closed, in whole or in part, but because they are better known, and represent the higher priced stocks, the entire is seen to have fallen within the same category. This conclusion is, perhaps, natural, but not logical. A very large number of excellent properties are being worked, have been worked at along, regardless of the labor trouble, actively and with great profit. In the past week the market has been a fair one. The camp is in a flourishing condition.—E. C. Fletcher & Co.

Current News.

Among the unlisted stocks sold yesterday were 3200 shares of Buckhorn at 5% cents.

Mr. Rose says the town of Victor is looking very good just now. Some nice looking buildings are going up.

A brokerage firm of the city bears a name of a live bull growing out of a scutus in a weekly circular letter.

E. C. Fletcher & Co. sold a block of 6000 Gold King in the El Paso last Saturday and report a good demand there for the stock.

The arrest news is the El Paso is to the effect that the miners are found in the mine and been opened up in the lowest level.

The Bob Lee Gold Mining company has purchased the Little Joe claim and staked next to the Bob Lee. This gives the company seven claims, three of which are contiguous.

Mr. A. E. Rose came down from a visit to the camp yesterday. He brought down a piece of the ore found in the claim at Victor on Mt. Rose ground that was discovered while opening up the foundation for the note. It is a suit growing out of the Ingalls and Princess cases. The damages are aimed on account of the taking of ore from the claims.

A suit was started recently in the District Court in which the Princess Mining company sues W. P. Bonbright and others for \$50,000 damages. It is a suit growing out of the Ingalls and Princess cases. The damages are aimed on account of the taking of ore from the claims.

Mr. Ebridge C. Gerry and young son arrived in the city Saturday morning over the Rock's and, in the private car "Gasmere." See we remain in the city until Wednesday visiting her old son. The Gerry family will leave shortly for Europe where they will remain until fall.

It is stated that operations on the A. & W. will be resumed in a few days and work pursued with a speed possible. The company claim they have sufficient prospects to guarantee them good and quick returns. The secretary reports that over 100,000 shares of the 700,000 represented at the meeting. The following officers were elected: President, John W. W.; vice-president, Charles Neuer; secretary, F. P. Bues; directors, John W. W., Carl Asauer, F. D. Buck, D. W. Perry, Joseph X. Trich.

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The faculty of the School of Law at Corinne has selected the six contestants for the law school prize debate, to be held in commencement week. The men are chosen from the senior class for high standing in preparation and presentation of cases in the University court. At the head of the list of six contestants chosen is David F. Marchant of Colorado College.

Secretary James E. Dudley's latest Keeley song, "Then Let Their Fo'se Go," with music by H. W. Williams, has been published in very attractive form and is for sale by H. W. Williams. The music is pretty and attractive, and Mr. Dudley's verses are among the best that have been written for the Keeley League.

Karl's Corner Block, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the skin and cures Conipation, Diarrhoea, Constipation and cures Consumption.

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Mr. G. C. Crissey and family leave on Monday for Los Angeles, where they expect to make their residence for the next few years. Mr. Crissey and his estimated family have lived here many years and it is generally hoped that they will return after a short residence on the Pacific coast. The change is made on account of Mr. Crissey's health.

Manager Clegg expects to get the Cog road to running by the 1st of May, in time to accommodate the hotel keepers of the United States, who come next month. The snow is still pretty deep on the mountain.

Mr. K. Brewerton, a resident of this city for the past three years, was married on the 1st inst. at Quincy, Ill., to Mrs. C. C. Estries of Clinton, Ia., where they will reside in future.

Mr. E. S. Wooley returned Monday from an extended trip in the east. Mr. Wooley says Colorado is not in good repair in the east. He would not care if they would only have us but they just laugh.

A SUITE CURE FOR FLIES.

Iodine Flies are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense irritation when warm. This form, as well as blood, bleeding or profuse, yields at once to Dr. Boosman's Remedy, which acts directly on para affected, absorbs tumors, relieves Itching and effects a permanent cure. No ointments or medications free. Dr. Boosman, Philadephia, Pa. Sold by F. E. Robinson, Druggist.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

CURE THE COUGH WITH SELLOH'S CURE.

This Great Cough & Cures property cures where all others fail. Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough and Consumption. It is the only effective cure therefor, and W. C. CURE. It is a safe, simple and inexpensive. For a small sum of money use it.

DR. SELLOH'S CURE.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

FOR SALE BY

F. E. ROBINSON, Druggist.

Flight of Al in Leaving Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

See those Quadruple Silver Tea Sets at Asbury's cheaper than glass. A special drive cannot be duplicated. Pay \$5 on one and secure it.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Oliver A. Baber of Iola, Kansas, and State of Colorado, by and by their certain deed of trust dated the 1st day of June, 1881, in the office of the County Clerk and Register of said County of El Paso, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1888, in book 97, at page 81, to said El Paso, as trustee, and in case of death, residuary, removal or absence from the county of El Paso, or failure to act, or other inability of the said trustee, then the next acting clerk of El Paso County, or his successor in trust, certain real estate situated in El Paso County and State of Colorado, and described as follows:

Lot 1 (4 1/4) of the northeast quarter (4 1/4) of section 10, township four, range eleven (11), south of range sixty-six (66) west. Said conveyance was made in trust to secure payment of a sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) being evidenced by two promissory notes, bearing even date with said trust deed, said note being due two years from date thereof with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually and end.

Whereas, it is provided in said trust deed, that in case of default in payment of said note, then the said note shall become due and payable to the said trustee, or his successor in trust, or to the next acting clerk of El Paso, as trustee, and may be levied for in said trust deed for the use and purposes in said trust deed provided.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon, and the said note being now due and payable to the said trustee, or his successor in trust, therefore, the said trustee, or his successor in trust, or to the next acting clerk of El Paso, as trustee, and may be levied for in said trust deed for the use and purposes in said trust deed provided.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon, and the said note being now due and payable to the said trustee, or his successor in trust, or to the next acting clerk of El Paso, as trustee, and may be levied for in said trust deed for the use and purposes in said trust deed provided.

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Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon, and the said note being now due and payable to the said trustee, or his successor in trust, or to the next acting clerk of El Paso, as trustee, and may be levied for in said trust deed for the use and purposes in said trust deed provided.

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Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon, and the said note being now due and payable to the said trustee, or his successor in trust, or to the next acting clerk of El Paso, as trustee, and may be levied for in said trust deed for the use and purposes in said trust deed provided.